for the State at Large, will speak at Paris. Monday, Sept. 9; at Huntingdon, Tuseday the 10th; at Lexington, Wednesday the 11th; at Purdy, Thursday the 12th.

Mn J. W. CLIFT has been nominated as the Democratic candidate for Representative from Hamilton county.

THE Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette (Radical) chare's that the nomination of Greeler, at Cincin- to Bird says: nati was secured by "pargain and trickery." Softly! if the Nashville Banner finds that out, it will turn its "heavy" gun against Greeley, and then - well. somebody might get hurt, for

"A gun well aimed at duck or plover, Bears wide, and kicks the owner over."

THE election in Vermont came off yesterday (Tuesday, Sept. 3) for the State "Presidential Election - Greeley or officers and members of Congress. The vote of the State at the September election, 1868, was as follows: Page, Republican. 26,326

At the State election in September, 1870, the vote was as follows: Republican majority.....

ANTI-CONVENTION.

The gathering of anti-convention Straightouts, now holding forth at Louisville, should give pause to our "original, uncon" ditional" Greeley men. These Bourbon bolters are but putting in force their "inde pendent" individual right to reject the voice of their party, and of party law and order, like our own Tennessee "independents." Evidently this anti-convention foil is double edged. It cuts both ways, and is most likely to hurt him who handles it. Suppose our Louisville friends should succeed as in morals. Two courses seemed open. in their darling scheme for dividing the Democracy. Is it not plain enough that their success would be Greeley's defeat and the triumph of Radicalism? Equally plain is the ugly tendency of our Tennessee independent auti-conventionists; they would and us in the arms of Radicalism.

of Cha's O'Conor, as containing food for serious thought, and presenting the ultimate aims for which all Democrats are

which had long stood out against the Remate aims for which all Democrats are

which had long stood out against the Republican cause had now placed itself on a
publican cause had now placed itself on a publican cause had now placed itself on a
publican cause had now placed itself on a publican cause had now placed itself o tinguished writer as to their immediate practicalness, and think we shall best hasten their accomplishment by the support of Greeley in the present contest.

STRAIGHT-OUTS.

The Blanton Duncan Convention of Immaculates.

The Opening Scene-An Old Fashioned, Straight-Out Fisty-Cuff.

The Louisville Courier-Journal gives the following report of the prelude to Blanton with opposition to the prolonged misrule of Duncan's Convention, which occurred at the Galt House Monday afternoon: The most exciting event of the day occurred at the Galt House in the afternoon.

About I o'clock Col. Blanton Duncan, sitting in the corridor in conversation with several delegates, rose from his seat, and approaching Gen. Geo. A. Custar and Dr. J. M. Keller, who were engaged in a private conversation, the following conversation substantially ensued: Col. Duncan alluding to his lameness,

Gen. Custar said, satirically: "You will be lamer than this next week." Col. Duncan responded boastingly: "You fellows don't know how big a thing it is. It is the biggest thing that has happened on

"Yes," Gen. Custar made answer, "it will last about three days." Dr. J. M. Keller, who is a prominent physician of Louisville, and a man of irreproachable character, inquired pointedly of

Col. Duncan if he had noticed the general appearance of the delegates who had ar-Col. Duncan replied: "I don't know. I

only know that in the delegation from New millions. I call these pretty heavy men." "Yes," replied Dr. Keller, "heavy so far as money is concerned."
"You can be assured," remarked Gen.

Custar, "that there is money in it if the Colonel is interested. "Talking about money," replied Duncan,
"I have been offered a half million dollars to break up this convention.

Gen. Custar retorted that it was the natural inference that the other party had offered more than a half million dollars not to break it up.

At this Duncan excitedly said: "Well, sir, my character is as good as yours," and added something about being bought and sold which was not fully caught by Gen. Custar and Dr. Kellar.

"I am not going to discuss your character," said the General, "and have not referred to it particularly, but now that you have brought the subject up, I can establish by good testimony, without going out of and fifty feet of the roof. There was much this hall, that you openly stated that this whole movement was a question of bargain and sale, and that, for your part, if there was to be any sale, you were going to sell to the party who would pay the biggest price, and that party you believed to be

"I don't know who your informer is," said Duncan; "but whoever he is he is a

Gen. Custar remarked, "Don't be so fast, Colonel." Duncan repeated, "Whoever told you so was a liar." Dr. Kellar, who was listening to but

aking me part in the conversation, then turned to Col. Duncan and said: "Col. Duncan, I am the party who is responsible for Gen. Custar's statement, and you must take that back." Col. Duncan replied: "I will not take it

back," and both rising, Dr. Keliar struck Col. Duncan in the face. Duncan reeled as if failing, but caught by a chair, with which, as he rose he attempted to strike the Doctor. Several ineffectual blows passed, when the parties were separated.

the statement will probably not be regarded In fact he was very angry, and under the influence of his excited feelings declared that he could whip Dr. Keliar or any of his friends-applying a rather offensive title to them. This angered Mr. Robert W. Woolley, who approached Duncan as near as he could for parties had stepped between them, and denounced him in unmeasured terms. There was apparently no response pistols and coffee were talked of among the spectators as probably the next step, but we of recease and rich with the treaty to this, and the matter ended. For awhile

NASHVILLE UNION AND AMERICAN.

ESTABLISHED MARCH 30, 1835.

NASHVILLE, TENN., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1872. NEW SERIES-NO. 1,283.

WASHINGTON.

An Electioneering Document. PUBLIC SPEAKING.

Gen. Wm. Quarles, Democratic Elector

Washington, Sept. 3.—Twenty-three thousand copies of the public debt statement have been printed, in order to meet the demand for them from all parts of the

BOSTON.

An Undelivered Speech of Sumner.

His Exens for Inaction. Boston, Sept. 3.—Senator Sumner be-fore leaving for Europe, confided to F. W. Bird, Chairman of the Liberal Republican state Convention, for publication, a speech which he had intended to deliver in Fan-enil Hall this evening. Summer in his note

I had confidently hoped on returning home to meet my fellow citizens in that venerable forum so dear to us all, and to speak once more on the great question involving the welfare of our country, but re-curring symptoms of a painful character, warn me against any such an attempt. My physician advises me that I must not for the present make any public effort, and he prescribes rest. The address is entitled

Grant." and is as follows in brief:
Preferring Horace Greeley, I have no not doubting that a vote for him would be regarded as a sanction of abuses and pretensions unrepublican in character, I early saw the difficulty of taking any part for his re-election. Long ago I declared while recognizing party as an essential agency and convenience, that I could not allow it to constrain my conscience against what seemed the requirements of the public good. Regarding always substance rather than forms, I have been indifferent to the name by which I might be called and was not impressed by the way in which the candidate was urged. His supporters, while admitting his failure, and even the abuses and pretensions so notorious in his civil life, commended his re-election as necessary to uphold the party with which I have been associated. But it is easy to say to all that, to vote for such a candidate on such a reason, was to do evil that good might come, which is forbidden in politics One was to abstain from voting, and I confess that this was my first inclination, but it is not easy for me to be neutral, certainly where wrong-doing is in question; nor is it my habit to shrink from responsibility. But the doubt that beset me was removed when I saw the Democratic party adopt a candidate opposed to President Grant who and us in the arms of Radicalism. was an original Republican, and already we publish in full the remarkable letter nominated by a Republican convention, and accept the Republican platform on with a Republican candidate who was the most devoted Republican ever nominated, thus completely accepting the results of the war and offering the hand of reconciliation. At once the character of the contest changed. This was no common event. Pardon me if I say, that to me it was of peculiar interest. For years I have sought to establish in the government the great principles of the Declaration of Independence, avowing always that when this was done nobody should surpass me in generosity towards former Rebels. Not only by the logic bound to welcome those who placed them-

COTTON.

Ravages of the Caterpillar. MONTGOMERY, ALA., Sept. 3 .- The catrpillars in Alabama have stripped cotton elds as bare as frost. Some cotton fields are said to be so overrun that the worm could be laded up in a furrow by the handfull. Such multitudes caused terrible alarm | every thought of my brain has been monopat first, because of their eating half-grown bolls, but the things are quieter now and | directed to the accomplishment of that obthe planters are more hopeful. They still insist that without high prices the crop will | criticism, and if I have been guilty of omisnot pay the cost of producing. The esti- sion or commission they should be overmated crop is ten per cent. below the yield | looked, for the spring of my action has been

the President incumbent.

ARKANSAS.

A Ku-Klux Story Spoiled. LITTLE ROCK, Sept. 3 .- News from Pope county confirms the killing of County Clerk Hickox. Reliable statements say the killing was done by Harry Pointer in self-defense; that as Dodson Williams and York there are ten men who represent ten | Hickox passed out of town, they went by Pointer's shop, blacksmith, and fired on him. Pointer returned the fire, killing Hickox. He afterwards surrendered himself to the authorities. This statement is corroborated by witnesses and it is given out this evening that the Government will

not declare martial law.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Canterbury Cathedral on Fire. LONDON, Sept. 3 .- The eastern end of the roof of the great Cathedral at Canterbury was badly burned this morning. It caught over the shrine of Bishop Becket by upsetting a brazier used by the workmen in repairing the lead roofing. There was great excitement, and the whole garrison turned out to assist the firemen. There was great delay in checking the flames owing to scarcity of water. The fire was extinguished after destroying a hundred damage by water, but most of the valuables were removed.

3 P. M .- The shrine of Thomas A. Becket has not been injured. The Mosaic pavement of the Cathedral is covered with melted lead which dropped from the burn-ing roof. The altar was deluged with water. The interior of the edifice is filled with smoke. The Cathedral is insured. It has been customary during the past three hundred years to hold religious services in the Cathedral daily. This custom was not broken by the fire as services were held after the suppression of the flames.

FRANCE.

Mobs at Lyons and Narbonne. Paris, Sept. 3 .- There is a collision at yons between the municipal and national authorities, which causes much feeling and excitement. The City Council had removschools. The National Government interfered and reinstated them. The citizens several times collected in large numbers in But this is a delusive speech. Laborious perse the gatherings and prevent their re

currence. A mob at Narbonne to-day assaulted sentries and peited them with stones. The assailants were quickly dispersed by qualify them for resistance to the official troops and ten of the ringleaders arrested. Vigorous measures are expected in conse-

quence of this outbreak. the Permaneut Committee of the Assembly | the only efficient protection against efficial understand that Col. Duncan declines to of peace and with Bismarck because France

POLITICAL

The Gathering of the Straightouts.

house. About 1 o'clock Col. Duncar

called the Convention to order. Rev. Dr. Platt addressed the Throne of Grace in an eloquent prayer for concord and peace and freedom from sectional jealousy throughout the land. Col. Duncan then spoke as fol-

bolters, mercenaries, etc., by the editors and politicians who have sought an alliance with a faction of the Radical party and who have abandoned all the principles which have hitherto characterized our organization. It is not my province to cast reflections upon the motives of those leaders in whose wisdom and judgment their party unfortunately confided. Their action is invalid and void. It has no binding effect upon other individual members of the par-ty, and it has already been repudiated by hundreds of thousands. No spirit of prehesitation in assigning the reasons which led me to this conclusion: Believing the present incumbent unfit for the great office to which he aspires for a second term, and violation of party faith and utter negation of principle involved in the nomination of Mr. Greeley. We did it with a higher and nobler motive. We did it to vindicate sponded in enthusiastic and harmonious hearts of the American people, and the assemblage that I see before me to-day which can have but one interpretation whether expounded in the North or the South. We can have no intent to reopen the questions of the past which the sword has so bloodily decided. We will give no encouragement or thought that looks towards revolution, nor can we whilst submitting to the inevitable, and powerless to reverse what had been accomplished, satisfy ourselves by a commendation of acts performed in violation of the constitution. We must seek our alof my life, but by constant speeches was I liances upon principle. We must, if we can, impress upon the minds of the laboring selves on this glorious platform. The exclasses, who constitute the vast majority of tent of this obligation will appear before I our population, a full conviction of our honesty and our sincerity in behalf of meas-

> the intent to do right and to aid in the preservation of the party and the perpetuation of its principles as the sole hope for the future of the country. And now, gentlemen, weary as I am in mind and body, there is an absolute sensation of relief that I can terminate my self-imposed duties and abdicate my function. Col. Levi S. Chatfield, of New York, was appointed temporary chairman. On taking the chair Mr. Chatfield spoke at some length, saying he did not want to leave the Democratic "church and seek the salvation of the country in some he retical church." He protested against being "sold out to the old white hat and old white coat, for that is about all there is of that old man." He could'ot help being a Democrat because he was born so and would die

so. "If there is no other Democratic party but myself, I will wrap the old flag of the party about me and go down in the grave with it. Judge Spaulding said he had a sealed letler from Chas. O'Conor. [Three cheers

were given for O'Conor]

ures tending to benefit them. We should

prove our friendship by actions which may

appease the conflicts between capital and

labor through wise compromises acceptable

to both, and whilst capital has rights which

we should seek not to infringe, labor is en-titled to earnest consideration, for it is the

of the land. It is a laborious work to at-

tempt the reorganization of party and create

its necessary machinery. For two months

olized, every energy of my mind and body

ject. The sincerity of motive should avert

O'CONOR'S LETTER. NEW YORK, Aug. 31, 1872 .- To the National Democratic Convention appointed to assemble at Louisville on Sopt. 3., Gentlemen: A representative democracy must necessarily degenerate in practice and become at last an intolerably mischievous domination, if its official corps be allowed to wield without effectual restraint those powers correctly denominated regal by which from the beginning and in every clime civil society has almost invariably hitherto been made the prey of its rulers. When founding our institutions the fathers were impressed with this belief, and in order to curb the tendency of power to ag grandize itself they introduced regulations of unexampled complexity. Rejecting two fundamentals of the pre-existing system, they yet adopted the English policy of

Checks and Balances. However useful it may be in a land of three estates, (king, lords and commons,) experience has shown that this policy is inadequate to the maintenance of public order where absolute equality is recognized. With us it has proven exceedingly mischievous by its enormous multiplication of offices alone. It affords no permanently effectual restraint on power. To the inquiry the virtue and intelligence of the people.

A Sterile Soil. their perpetual hand to hand conflict for subsistence with niggard nature might plunderer. Their poverty would diminish But in a great and prosperous country such M. De Remusat declared to-day before popular guardianship cannot be had, and

by such changes that we can cessfully inaugurate the second stage on the grand social reform which was initiated by the fathers. A free and enlightened people, with capacities matured under the benign influence of experiment, we can Remarkable Letter of Cha's O'Conor.

He Declines in Advance.

Louisville, Sept. 3.—The "National Democratic" Convention met to-day in the Common Pleas Court Room of the Court-house. About 1 o'clock. enormous growth of official malversation in this city and State, which was brought to light during the late war, invited good men to action. The discoveries made afforded an opportunity of stirring the general mind to a persistent effort for reform. The opportunity was improved, and except the offer of disturbance by the inopportune recurrences of a Presidential canvass, the current of popular sentiment has ever Gentlemen of the Convention: It is my duty to call this assemblage to order. Its objects are well known and require no explanations. We have been derisively called bolters, mercenaries, etc. by the children of popular sentiment has ever since moved steadily in the right direction. The desire has been extensively entertained that this movement originated in the pational metropolis should be added to the convention of the convention: It is my duty to call this assemblage to order. Its ed that this movement originated in the national metropolis should be permitted to run its natural course, draw into harmony with itself the honest masses throughout the country and thereby lead to the estab-lishment of efficient and self-sustaining and permanent barriers against prevalent evils. The facts, however, warrant an apprehension, that the pending conflict for control of the Federal power has broken in on the tendency to reform and may complete-

Governmental Intermeddling with those concerns of society, which, under judicious laws, might beneficially be left to individual action, is the only real evil actually developed in our system. This eminence is assigned to it because it is the fruitful parent of all others, and because the measures required to correct it are pre-cisely those which would extirpate the unnobler motive. We did it to vindicate truth and protest against the offered reward for political treason to one who had ccupied a life-time in the bitterest animadversions of those whose support he now has sought. If our call had been a failure, our duty would have been none the less performed. But there was a sympathetic chord in the American heart which restrainable powers now so mischievously exercised by our officials. If instead of prohibiting or diminishing this vicious practice our people should impart to it new sanctions and greater vitality, reform must become impossible. Of this practice, above all other living Americans, Mr. Greeley is the recognized champion, and no body of correlated opponents to it has ever existed organized opponents to it has ever existed tones to the musician's touch. There is a love for honesty, a veneration for principle, a deep-rooted desire for reform in the assuming to represent that party, Mr. assuming to represent that party, Mr. Greeley has been gazetted as its standardsemblage that I see before me to-day bearer. Opposition to that proceeding has evinces an earnest intention to uphold in my mind a far deeper source than mere that banner which has fallen from attachment to party. That I, at least, am nerveless and incompetent hands, and not unduly influenced by that sentiment, to prove that the old organization may appear by the measure adopted against was not dead but only sleeping. It has not the recently detected municipal the recently detected municipal malefactors, and in organizing saints proclaim who are so eager for its destruction. It will not hold out hopes of reward for party treason, by generals from we conceded to each of the great political the enemy's camp. The eyes of the whole country are directed to this convention, and many anxious hopes are to be verified associations inadvertantly formed, and offior blasted according as wisdom or its nega- | cial villainy stands literally defenseless untive shall be the controlling spirit of our de-liberations. We can make this bed; a views of the public interest and of existing famous one in history as the source from public necessities compel me to repudiate which future policy and destiny is to be the Baltimore nomination of Mr. Greeley. which he was nominated. An old party shaped. We can make it equally significant Whenever speaking or writing on the sub-Republican platform, the best ever adopted, struck according to the wishes of the read- cratic candidate. This circumstance has I had Aspirations to office, and it has been suggested that my

er, for we have clear undoubted theories | led to a supposal, in some quarters, that name be offered to your acceptance as a candidate. The object of this letter is to avoid misapprehension on that point. Between Gen. Grant and Mr. Greeley as candidates for the Presidency the Democratic elector must rely very much upon mere conjecture. Those inclined to the latter as a choice of evils suggest that a mitigation of oppressions at the South would result from his success. There may, however, be equal ground to hope for that good result in either issue of this rivalry. Once his second term shall have been secured, Gen. Grant's only motive for inflicting misery en that portion of his countrymen will cease. An effort to secure a third term or to establish a dictatorship cannot reasonably be apprehended, and consequently a comparison of probabilities offers us merely a blank olympiad on the one hand or four years of indefinable activity on the other. That wise people whose usages we have generally followed, had ocparent of wealth; it is the bone and sinew casion to pass through a transitional period somewhat similar to that now affecting Southern interests. In their action at that time we could find safe precedents for a course of policy which would promptly reinstate Southern prosperity. But if there be one among the master spirits of the age who even if inclined could not adopt that policy, it is Mr. Greeley. The success of Gen. Grant might involve no important consequences, but that of Mr. Greeley would consecrate the practice referred to which in my opinion are absolutely incompatible with the permanence of Republican institutions. In saying this, is not intended simply to nounce for anti-protectionist ideas. That

question is left untouched. If the support of our home manufactures against foreign competition is to be regarded as sound policy, it can be afforded as needful by a much simpler, less expensive and a far less demoralizing process than our overgrown customs establishment. The true policy is national regeneration. It is far more comprehensive than mere free trade. Its aim is to break the sceptre of the trading politician and emancipate the masses. Fourfifths of the governmental intervention now practiced in carrying on the affairs of society should be dispensed with. The existing indebtedness should indeed be held sacred, and to the last cent faithfully re-The Power of Borrowing Money

on the public credit either by paper issue or otherwise should be absolutely annulled. Neither the Federal Government nor down to the smallest division of the State should possess it. It is inconsistent with the perpetuity of free Republican institutions. It is the very life-blood of aristocratic rule, for it fetters labor as the bond slave of capital. In modern times it furnished the egate Burr of New Jersey, be called on to aliment indispensable to war. Without it, that most shocking of all national crime and calamities would be impossible. Such comprehensible advances in civilization as are here suggested may be as yet impracticable in the old world also. The fact only proves that ours is the high and holy old friend of mine in other matters, I have mission of first making them. Separated never agreed with him on political ques-by a wide ocean from any powerful nation, tions. My relations with him have always mighty in the numbers and intelligence of been kindly. When they bring this wood- plicit. our people, and through their chopper, though a friend of mine, and allow deep and abiding interest in their him to cut down the tree of Democracy, I country's welfare, no external enemy dare assault us. Indeed, it is manifest to unperverted reason that the adoption of efent curbs upon official power is alone needed to render this great continent the abode of peace and of human happiness on a scale of surpassing magnitude. Even if successful in this campaign. [Applause.] defensive wars be necessary evils, the power of borrowing money should not be con- nation of this convention after committing ceded on that account. It must be admit- to us his heart and brain. He gives ted that they cannot be carried on without vast outlays, but money is not more necesis disinclined to be bound by the resolutions sary than men. As the generation which of a convention, and no wonder that he wages the war must furnish the warrior, does lose respect for the resolutions of If we say that the Colonel was angry, the statement will probably not be regarded as an exaggeration under the circumstances.

The government was at last obliged to call on the military to dissuits, if our people were placed upon the statement will be streets to protest against the restoration attention, constant watchfulness and combined action are necessary to practical results. If our people were placed upon the streets to protest against the restoration attention, constant watchfulness and combined action are necessary to practical results. If our people were placed upon to furnish all the labor connected with his allow him to decline your nomination. maintenance and his belligerent operations. [Great applause.] Posterity cannot fight our battles. Nor is there any necessity that posterity should Duncan, of Kentucky, be elected by the pay the cost of them. Our own young Convention as an honorary member and

"Pay as You Go." is a maxim not less sound in political economy than in private affairs. If adopted, peculation must cease to pervert govern-Totally Prohibiting
those powers which can't be effectually regulated by law. This fact was asserted in Troubles of an Author.

Troubles of an Author.

The publishers of Napoleon's life of the contract. Convention, and was between the three parties, Dr. Keller, Col. Duncan, and Gen. Custar. Col. Duncan that occasion stated that he regarded the Union of the Democrats and Liberal Republicans as a mere bargain and sale of the Democrats and Liberal Republicans as a mere bargain and sale of the course of an Author.

Troubles of an Author.

The publishers of Napoleon's life of constitution. But its recognition was preconstitution. Sugar and sugar precise of the people willife course treat them with derision. Still it must suffice for the cost of ours. Deeply interested in suppressing these ideas, the tory furnished no precise parallels, and constitution. Still it must suffice for the present, thus to submit them nakedly on their own merits and without a detailed on the constitution. Altho

precludes any effectual regulation of it. In a monarchy there may be some supervision, but in a republic the tendency to abuse is absolutely incorrigible. No human skill can devise or human diligence put in force adequate checks upon its exercise. If allowed to exist at all, it must incortable by progress to an extent absolutely intolerable. The mere burden of taxation induced by it is inevitably be abused, and the abuse must

The Least Evil among its foul progeny. Fraud and corruption became virtues under its influence, statues to be set up as objects of popular reverence, and similar honors have been proposed for its cultivators, and if it be not extirpated will hereafter be decreed to them. Government restrained within the limits of absolute necessity may be supported by moderate taxation. Still the nature and by moderate taxation. Still the nature and amount of the taxes imposed should always be patent. They should be plain, visible and palpable. The deceitful and fraudulent methods which have been devised to draw money from the pockets of the people without their consciousness of the imposition, should be abolished. Duties and excess for severage belong to this class. cises for revenue belong to this class. Such

of obtaining money should be known only through the prosecutions against the crim-inals. The asserted difficulty of sustaining Government under such a system is unreal.

The public expenses need not be great, and the necessity of raising all revenue by taxation at the very moment of expenditure or before it is susceptible of being utilized and made a source of great public benefit. However true it may be in a certain view of the matter, that all taxes are ultimately borne by the laboring class, they are, nev-ertheless,in the first instance collected from those who possess property, and if, by the uniform usage, every dollar required for the expenses of the Government should be at once exacted from the tax payer, a pow-erful class would be enlisted in the duty of guarding against official extravagance. Government Mortgages upon Labor, the most safe and desirable of investments,

would cease, and in their place the affrighted capitalist could contemplate only the approaching tax gatherer. In self-defence they would then perform a public duty hitherto neglected. Legislative corruption would be effectually opposed under this keen scrutiny. No man, whose record was tainted, could pass the ordeal of an elec-

Long and patient study has convinced me that on the practicability of establishing precisely this popular surveillance rests the last hopes of our republic. A paternal government is not necessarily mischievous n a monarchy, but in a republic based upon universal suffrage it cannot fail to foster innumerable evils. It is in fact "The Sum of all Villainies."

A government which devotes some of its powers in "putting money in men's pockets" must employ others in extortion. The policy involves a continuous career of rapine and favoritism. My deep aversion to all these things has induced me to encourage the movement which you represent, and doubtless my name will be presente for your consideration as a nominee. In

Respectfully to Withdraw The strength and emphasis which have marked the language employed by some gentlemen in addressing me on this subect, must be my excuse for the remarks which follow:

Success should, of course, be an object in the present condition of affairs. Other leadership will afford a better prospect of attaining it. A choice can be made from many equally reliable as reformers, probable more capable of public office, and vet less likely to combine formidable elements of opposition. I could not consent to subscribe to a playorm containing either a profession of faith, or a recantation of error and a promise of amendment. xisting practice requires this and that practice may not be abruptly set aside. Love of that absolute independence which cannot now be maintained in public office a desire to promote your success instead of impeding it, and a belief that I can thus perform the individual citizen's quota of public service, have created in my mind an unalterable resolve to remain in private station. Yours truly, CH. O'CONOR. The reading of the letter met with an occasional outburst. The allusion repudiating the action of the Balitmore Convention received an uproarous demonstration of enthusiasm.

On motion of Van Allen, a committee on credentials was appointed. The Tennessee member is H. F. Parrish. During the call of States to nominate members of the Committee on Credentials. Mr. Bayard, of California, said he had letter addressed from the officers of a cont vention held in San Francisco to appoindelegates to this convention, and express. ing their preference for the name of Chas O'Conor [Applause] for President.

By a Delegate-I move that Mr. Bayard. of New Jersey, represent California in this convention. Adopted. Mr. Vallandingham, of Kentucky, Moved to Adjourn Until Nov. 20. Cries of put him out. On motion of Chauncey Burr, a commit-

tee on permanent organization was appointed, including S. F. Kendrick, of Ten-Adjourned to 41 o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION. Mr. Hibler of Ky., apologized to the conrention for the proposition of Mr. Val-

landingham at the morning session to adjourn to Nov. 20. Mr. V. was so strong a Democratic, that on misapprehending Mr. O'Copor's letter as meaning to dictate a platform to the convention and verging toward Greeley, he had, under a momentary impulse, vented his resentment in the manner alluded to. Mr. Williams of Pa., suggested that del-

entertain the convention with a speech while waiting for reports of committee Mr. Burr spoke at length, saying this was the largest "side-show" he had ever seen. "We have heard about this wood-chopper of tions. My relations with him have always chopper, though a friend of mine, and allow must enter my protest. In the language of

With such a standard-bearer as the entlemen whose letter was read here in the forepart of the day, I tell you, we will be

A delegate-I move that Col. Blanton men must do the fighting. It is equally in the power of our old men to do the saying.

"Pay as You Go."

given a seat in it, and also that he be the first Vice-President of the Convention.

Adopted.

Mr. Van Arnon, from the Committee on Credentials, asked for further time, until to-morrow morning's session. Allowed. The Committee on Permanent Organization reported for President Judge Jas.
Lyons, of Virginia. Among the Vice
Presidents is Silas F. Kendrick, of Tennes-

Duncao, and Gen. Custar. Col. Duncan on that occasion stated that he regarded the Union of the Democrats and Liberal Republicans as a mere bargain and sale of the Democratic party, and for his part he would allow no man to sell him. If he was to be sold, he wanted to have something to say about the price, and would say a bout the price, and would pay the most, and he believed that Grant would pay a larger price than any of the parties named at Cincinnation. Failing to engraft on the unitations deemed in the unitations deemed in the unitations deemed in the unitations. Failing to engraft on the written law the limitations deemed in the most for them by some west-term States in recent constitution, stheir and without a detailed vindication. Although their principle is already accepted in substance by some west-term States in recent constitution, stheir and vindication. Although their principle is already accepted in substance by some west-term States in recent constitution, stheir and vindication. Although their principle is already accepted in substance by some west-term States in recent constitution, sheir and vocacy must in the main be deferred until the facts and fables of the pending canvass shall have ceased to engross attention. Although their principle is already accepted in substance by some west-term States in recent constitution, sheir and vocacy must in the main be deferred until the facts and fables of the pending canvass shall have ceased to engross attention. Although their principle is already accepted in substance by some west-term States in recent constitution, sheir and vocacy must in the main be deferred until the facts and fables of the pending canvass shall have ceased to engross attention. Although their principle is already accepted in substance by some west-term States in recent constitution, sheir and vocacy must in the main be deferred until the facts and fables of the pending canvass shall have ceased to engross attention. Although their principle is already accepted in substance by so

tinguished men. It is stated that with such nominations, such strong German Demo-cratic papers as the Cincinnati Volksfreund, St. Louis Anzeiger des Westerns, and Philadelphia Demokrat will support the ticket.

The leaders of this movement regard the convention so far as a great success. The convention is remarkable for having a large number of old men as delegates, and for the very small extent of whisky drink-ing as compared with such conventions usually. Phrenologically and physically speaking it is not often that such a body

The Election in Vermont Yesterday.

gets together as a nominating convention

Partial Returns. MONTPELIER, Vt., Sept. 3.—Returns of the election thus far received are favorable for the Republicans. Twenty towns thus far heard from return nineteen Republicans to the Legislature and one Democrat. Tentowns which in 1870 gave Stewart, Republican, 1,380 majority for Governor, now give 1,902 for Converse, Republican.

RUTLAND, Sept. 3.—Converse, for Governor, receives in this town 770 and Gardner 638. ner 636, a Democratic gain of over 500

MONTPELIER, VT., Sept. 3.—Seventy-six towns have been heard from up to ten o'clock, showing that seventy-one Republicans, four Democrats and one Greeley Re publican have been chosen to the Legisla ure. The vote for Governor, from 57 towns foots us as follows: Converse, Republican 15,337; Gardner, Liberal Republican, 6,524 The straight Republican county tickets are apparently all elected.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—Large crowds are

votes since 1868.

essembled this evening at Grant headquarters, and also at Liberal's headquarters, to hear the news of the election in Vermont The betting at the Fifth Avenue Hotel was that Grant would carry the State by 15,000 majority. Much excitement is manifested. Democratic headquarters are closed and no apparent interest is manifested over the re mit of the election.

MONTPELIER, Vr., Sept. 8 .- Nothing has been received up to this time to change the aspect as telegraphed at 10 o'clock. Eighty-six towns give Converse 22,091, and Gardner 9,222. These towns embrace about one-half the vote of the State. One hundred and one towns return ninety-five Republicans, five Democrats and one Liberal Republican to the Legislature.

New York State Politics. NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—The Tribune says the nominations for Governor and Lieutenant Governor are conceded to the Democrats by the Liberals. A fresh effort will be made to induce Judge Church to take the nomination. The Sun urges Seymour's nomination as the only way to insure suc cess. It is thought the Congressman at large will be conceded to the Liberals. Wm. Dorsheimer, of Buffalo, is the most prominent named for it.

The Tribune says O'Conor's name is en tirely dropped from the list of gubernatorial candidates since he pronounced in favor of the Louisvillaconvention.

North Carolin North Carolina advices say Judge Merrimon has decided not to contest Caldwell's

The Syracuse Convention To-day. SYRACUSE, Sept. 3—The largest crowd of people ever seen here the night before a is here to-night. The hotels are all overcrowded. Canvassing has been going on all day and is very active this evening. A large majority of the delegates now here, especially of the Liberals, are ready to nominate Judge Church for Governor, but Senator Lord says his declination has stood strongest all day, but this evening August Scheli, of New York, has been growing in strength among Democrats.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—The Democratic delegation this evening held a caucus to take a vote on a candidate for Governor, which stood as follows: Augustus Shell 14; Francis Kernan 3; Judge Church 2; Horatio Seymour 1. One member of the delegation was absent.

It is now said that unless there is more positive information that Judge Church will not accept the nomination for Governor. an effort will be made to nominate him by acclamation. Those leading the movement say he has no right to decline. If his nomination is abandoned, a ballot will be had and the votes confined to Kernan, Schell and Potter, and it is probable the preponderance will be in favor of the for-

Election in Delaware, WILMINGTON, Sept. 3.—The election in Wilmington to-day shows heavy Democrate gains. Joshua L. Sims, Democrat, was elected by over 100 majority. Sims is the first Democratic Mayor since 1860.

The Missouri Hads. ST. LOUIS, Sept. 3 .- Delegates to the Republican State Convention, which meets here to-morrow, have mostly arrived, and canvassing for candidates has been lively during the day. Ex-Lieut. Gov. Stanard will publish a letter to-morrow declining to have his name used in connection with the Governship, and it is understood that Jno. F. Benjamin will will also refuse the nomination. This leaves the field about clear for ex-Senator Henderson, and the talk among delegates is that he will be nomina-

ted by acclamation. CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

Selma, Ala., has voted a subscription of \$160,000 to build an iron bridge over the Alabama river. Fears are entertained in New York that the schooner Nettie Cushing grazed some other vessel, and that another schooner unknown struck the Metis, and went down

Fully 10,000 persons attended the open ing of the Louisville Exposition last night. FOREIGN.-A dispatch from Melbourne eports that the entire crew of the ship Lavende were massacred by South Sea Islanders.

immediately with all on board.

The Erring Shepherd. LOUISVILLE, Sept. 3.—The Presbytery met to-day for the trial of Rev. G. H. Robertson. A motion was carried to allow reporters to remain in the meeting on coadi tion of submitting their reports to the officers of the Presbytery for revision. The charges and specifications read were ex-

Appailing Accident, NEW YORK, Sept. 3 .- Yesterday aftergoon a train on the Long Island road ian ver a carriage near Westburg station, containing two ladies and a boy aged 7 and a girl aged 14. All were killed or fatally injured. The victims are supposed to be a family named Castle, living in New York.

A Signal Service Balloon, ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 3.—The bal-loen Aurora, which ascended this afternoon from this city, took a south-easterly direction and landed safely about two miles from East Bloomfield. The greatest height reached was about 6,000 feet. 156 observations were taken. The voyage was en-

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